

IND

Know all the good that *individuals* find,
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence. *Pope*.
We see each circumstance of art and *individual* of nature
furnished together by the extent and fecundity of his imagi-
nation. *Pope's Preface to the Iliad*.
It would be wife in them, as *individual* and private mortals,
to look back a little upon the storms they have raised, as well
as those they have escaped. *Swift*.
The object of any particular idea is called an *individual*; so
Peter is an *individual* man, London an *individual* city. *Watts*.
2. Undivided; not to be parted or disjointed.
To give thee being, I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life, to have thee by my side
Henceforth an *individual* solace dear. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.
Long eternity shall greet our bliss
With an *individual* kiss. *Milton*.
Under his great vicegerent reign abide
United, as one *individual* soul,
For ever happy. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. v.*
INDIVIDUALITY. *n. f.* [from *individual*.] Separate or distinct
existence.
Crambe would tell his instructor, that all men were not sin-
gular; that *individuality* could hardly be predicated of any
man; for it was commonly said that a man is not the same he
was, and that mad men are beside themselves. *Arbutnot*.
INDIVIDUALLY. *adv.* [from *individual*.] With separate or
distinct existence; numerically.
How should that subsist solitarily by itself, which hath no
substance, but *individually* the very fane whereby others sub-
sist with it. *Hooker*.
I dare not pronounce him omniscious, that being an attri-
bute *individually* proper to the godhead, and incommunicable
to any created substance. *Hakewill on Providence*.
TO INDIVIDUATE. *v. a.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] To distin-
guish from others of the same species; to make single.
Life is *individuated* into infinite numbers, that have their
distinct sense and pleasure. *More against Atheism*.
No man is capable of translating poetry, who, besides a ge-
nius to that art, is not a master both of his author's language
and of his own; nor must we understand the language only of
the poet, but his particular turn of thoughts and expression,
which are the characters that distinguish and *individuate* him
from all other writers. *Dryden*.
INDIVIDUATION. *n. f.* [from *individuate*.] That which makes
an individual.
What is the principle of *individuation*? Or what is it that
makes any one thing the same as it was before? *Watts*.
INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [from *individuus*, Latin.] The state of being
an individual; separate existence.
INDIVIDUITY. *n. f.* [in and *divinity*.] Want of divine power.
Not in use.
How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Cae-
sus, who being ruined by his amphibology, and expostulating
with him, received no higher answer than the excuse of his
impotency. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
INDIVISIBLE. *n. f.* [from *indivisible*.] State in which no
INDIVISIBLENESS. *n. f.* more division can be made.
A pebble and mortar will as soon bring any particle of mat-
ter to *indivisibility* as the acutest thought of a mathemati-
cian. *Locke*.
INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [from *indivisible*, Fr. *in* and *divisible*.] What can-
not be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller;
having reached the last degree of divisibility.
By atom, no body will imagine we intend to express a per-
fect *indivisible*, but only the least sort of natural bodies. *Digby*.
Here is but one *indivisible* point of time observed, but one
action performed; yet the eye cannot comprehend at once the
whole object. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
INDIVISIBLY. *adv.* [from *indivisible*.] So as it cannot be di-
vided.
INDIVISIBLE. *adj.* [in and *decible*.] Unteachable; insusceptible
of instruction.
INDIVIL. *adj.* [from *indivile*, Fr. *indivile*, Latin.] Unteachable;
incapable of being instructed.
These certainly are the fools in the text, *indivile*, intractable
fools, whose stupidity can baffle all arguments, and is proof
against demonstration itself. *Bentley's Sermons*.
INDIVILITY. *n. f.* [from *indivile*, Fr. *in* and *decible*.] Unteachable-
ness; refusal of instruction.
TO INDOCTRINATE. *v. a.* [from *indocetrin*, old French.] To
instruct; to tincture with any science, or opinion.
Under a master that discoursed excellently, and took much
delight in *indocetrinating* his young inexperienced favourite,
Buckingham had obtained a quick conception of speaking very
gracefully and pertinently. *Clarendon*.
They that never peep beyond the common belief, in which
their easy understandings were at first *indocetrinated*, are strong-
ly assured of the truth and co-operative excellency of their
receptions. *Glanville's Scipio*.
INDOCTRINATION. *n. f.* [from *indocetrinatio*.] Instruction; in-
formation.

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Although postulates are very accommodable unto junior in-
doctrinations, yet are these authorities but temporary, and not
to be embraced beyond the minority of our intellectuals. *Bra-*
INDOLENCE. *n. f.* [in and *dolere*, Latin; *indolence*, French.]
1. Freedom from pain.
As there must be *indolence* where there is happiness, so there
must not be indigency. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth*.
2. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.
Let Epicurus give *indolence* as an attribute to his gods, and
place in it the happiness of the blest: the divinity which we
worship has given us not only a precept against it, but his own
example to the contrary. *Dryden*.
The Spanish nation, roused from their ancient *indolence* and
ignorance, seem now to improve trade. *Belinghrope*.
INDOLENT. *adj.* [French.]
1. Free from pain. *Ainsworth*.
2. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.
Ill fits a chief
To waste long nights in *indolent* repose. *Pope's Iliad*.
INDOLENTLY. *adv.* [from *indolent*.]
1. With freedom from pain.
2. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.
While lull'd by sound, and undisturb'd by wit,
Calm and serene you *indolently* sit. *Addison*.
TO INDOLE. *v. a.* [from *indolere*, Latin.] To portion; to enrich
with gifts, whether of fortune or nature. See *ENDOW*.
INDRAUGHT. *n. f.* [in and *draught*.]
1. An opening in the land into which the sea flows.
Ebb and floods there could be none, when there was no in-
draught, bays, or gulphs to receive a flood. *Raleigh*.
2. Inlet; passage inwards.
Navigable rivers are so many *indraughts* to attain wealth.
Bacon's Advice to Villiers.
TO INDRINCH. *v. a.* [from *drinch*.] To soak; to drown.
My hopes lie drown'd; in many fathoms deep
They lie *indrunch'd*. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida*.
INDUBIOUS. *adj.* [in and *dubious*.] Not doubtful; not sus-
pecting; certain.
Hence appears the vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious*
confidence in those antipathetical spirits. *Harvey*.
INDUBITABLE. *adj.* [from *indubitabilis*, Lat. *indubitabilis*, Fr. *in* and
dubitabilis.] Undoubted; unquestionable.
When general observations are drawn from so many particu-
lars as to become certain and *indubitable*, these are jewels of
knowledge. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind*.
INDUBITABLY. *adv.* [from *indubitabilis*.] Undoubtedly; un-
questionably.
If we transport these proportions from audible to visible ob-
jects, there will *indubitably* result from either a graceful and
harmonious contentment. *Watson's Architecture*.
The patriarchs were *indubitably* invested with both these au-
thorities. *Spratt's Sermons*.
I appeal to all sober judges, whether our souls may be only
a mere echo from clashing atoms; or rather *indubitably* must
proceed from a spiritual substance. *Bentley's Sermons*.
INDUBITATE. *adj.* [from *indubitatus*, Latin.] Unquestioned; cer-
tain; apparent; evident.
If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he
knew it was condemned by parliament, and tended directly
to the dishonour of the line of York, held then the in-
dubitable heirs of the crown. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
I have been tempted to wonder how, among the jealousies
of state and court, Edgar Atheling could subsist, being then the
apparent and *indubitable* heir of the Saxon line. *Watson*.
TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [from *inducere*, Fr. *inducere*, Latin.]
1. To persuade; to influence to any thing.
The self-same argument in this kind, which doth but *induce*
the vulgar sort to like, may constrain the wiser to yield. *Hooker*.
This lady, albeit she was furnished with many excellent en-
downments both of nature and education, yet would she never
be *induced* to entertain marriage with any. *Hayward*.
Desire with thee still longer to converse
Induced me. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
Let not the covetous design of growing rich *induce* you to
ruin your reputation, but rather satisfy yourself with a mode-
rate fortune; and let your thoughts be wholly taken up with
acquiring to yourself a glorious name. *Dryden's Dufresnoy*.
2. To produce by persuasion or influence.
Let the vanity of the times be restrained, which the neigh-
bourhood of other nations have *induced*, and we strive space
to exceed our pattern. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers*.
As this belief is absolutely necessary to all mankind, the evi-
dence for *inducing* it must be of that nature as to accommo-
date itself to all species of men. *Hooker*.
3. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning.
They play much upon the smile, or illustrative argumenta-
tion, to *induce* their enthymemes unto the people, and take up
popular conceits. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
4. To inculcate; to enforce.
This *induces* a general change of opinion, concerning the
person

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person or party like to be obeyed by the greatest or strongest
part of the people. *Temple*.
5. To cause extrinsically; to produce.
Sour things *induce* a contraction in the nerves, placed in the
mouth of the stomach, which is a great cause of appetite. *Bacon*.
Acidity, as it is not the natural state of the animal fluids,
but *induced* by aliment, is to be cured by aliment with the
contrary qualities. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.
6. To introduce; to bring into view.
To exprobrate their stupidity, he *induceth* the providence of
flocks: now, if the bird had been unknown, the illustration
had been obscure, and the exprobration not so proper. *Brown*.
The poet may be seen *inducing* his personages in the first Iliad,
where he discovers their humours, interstices, and designs. *Pope*.
7. To bring on; to superinduce.
Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying
crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful ex-
pectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety*.
INDUCEMENT. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] Motive to any thing; that
which allures or persuades to any thing.
The former *inducements* do now much more prevail, when
the very thing hath ministered farther reason. *Hobbes*.
Many *inducements*, besides Scripture, may lead me to that,
which if Scripture be against, they are of no value, yet other-
wise are strongly effectual to persuade.
That mov'd me to it, *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Then mark th' *inducement*.
He lives
Higher degree of life; *inducement* strong
For us. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. ix.*
My *inducement* hither,
Was not at present here to find my son. *Milton's Agonist*.
Influences occur of oppression, to which there appears no in-
ducement from the circumstances of the actors. *Rogers*.
INDUCER. *n. f.* [from *induce*.] A persuader; one that influences.
TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [from *inducere*, Latin.]
1. To introduce; to bring in.
The ceremonies in the gathering were first *induced* by the
Venetians. *Sandy's Travels*.
2. To put into actual possession of a benefice.
If a person thus instituted, though not *inducted*, takes a se-
cond benefice, it shall make the first void. *Ayliffe's Paragon*.
INDUCTION. *n. f.* [from *inductio*, Fr. *inductio*, Latin.]
1. Introduction; entrance.
These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope. *Shakespeare's Hen. IV.*
2. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer
one general; as, the doctrine of the Socinians cannot be proved
from the gospels, it cannot be proved from the acts of the
apostles, it cannot be proved from the epistles, nor the book
of revelations; therefore it cannot be proved from the New
Testament. *Watts's Logic*.
The inquisition by *induction* is wonderful hard; for the things
reported are full of fables, and new experiments can hardly
be made but with extreme caution. *Bacon's Natural History*.
Mathematical things are only capable of clear demonstra-
tion: conclusions in natural philosophy are proved by *induction*
of experiments, things moral by moral arguments, and mat-
ters of fact by credible testimony. *Tillotson*.
Although the arguing from experiments and observations by
induction be no demonstration of general conclusions, yet it is
the best way of arguing which the nature of things admits of,
and may be looked upon as so much the stronger by how much
the *induction* is more general; and if no exception occur from
phenomena, the conclusion may be general. *Newton's Opt.*
He brought in a new way of arguing from *induction*, and
that grounded upon observation and experiments. *Baker*.
3. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.
INDUCTIVE. *adj.* [from *inductio*.]
1. Leading; persuasive. With to.
A brutish vice,
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.
2. Capable to infer or produce.
Abstemious may take away infallible conclusiveness in these
evidences of fact, yet they may be probable and *inductive* of
credibility, though not of science. *Hale's Origin of Mankind*.
TO INDUCE. *v. a.* [from *inducere*, Latin.]
1. To invest.
One first matter all,
Induced with various forms. *Milton's Paradise Lost*.
2. It seems sometimes to be, even by good writers, confounded
with *induce* or *inducere*, to furnish or enrich with any quality or
excellence.
The angel, by whom God *induced* the waters of Bethesda
with supernatural virtue, was not seen; yet the angel's pre-
sence was known by the waters. *Hooker*.
His powers, with dreadful strength *induced*,
She, with her fair hand, fill'd into the nostrils of his
friend. *Chapman's Iliads*.
TO INDULGE. *v. a.* [from *indulgeo*, Latin.]
1. To fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession; to foster.
The lazy glutton fate at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and fatten with his sleep. *Dryden's Pers.*

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A mother was wont to *indulge* her daughters with dogs,
squirrels, or birds; but then they must keep them well. *L. che.*
To live like those that have their hope in another life, im-
plies that we *indulge* ourselves in the gratifications of this life
very sparingly. *Atterbury*.
2. To grant not of right, but favour.
Ancient privileges, *induced* by former kings to their people,
must not, without high reason, be revoked by their suc-
cessors. *Taylor's Rule of living holy*.
The virgin entering bright, *indulge* the day
To the brown cave, and brush'd the dreams away. *Dryden*.
This is what nature's want may well suffice;
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to philosophick fare,
This much I will *indulge* thee for thy case,
And mingle something of our times to please. *Dryden's Juv.*
My friend, *indulge* one labour more, *Pope's Odyssey*.
And seek Atrides.
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light
Indulge, dread chaos and eternal night! *Daniel*.
TO INDULGE. *v. n.* [A Latinism not in use.] To be favour-
able; to give indulgence. With to.
He must, by *indulging* to any one sort of reprovable dif-
course himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest.
Government of the Tongue.
INDULGENCE. *n. f.* [from *indulgeo*, Fr. from *indulgeo*.]
INDULGENT. *adj.* [from *indulgent*, Fr. from *indulgeo*.]
1. Fondness; fond kindness.
Restraint she will not brook;
And left to herself, if evil thence ensue,
She first his weak *indulgence* will accuse. *Milton's Parad. Lost*.
The glories of our isle,
Which yet like golden ore, unripe in beds,
Expect the warm *indulgence* of heaven. *Dryden's K. Arthur*.
2. Forbearance; tenderness; opposite to rigour.
They err, that through *indulgence* to others, or fondness to
any sin in themselves, substitute for repentance any thing less.
Hammond on Fundamentals.
In known images of life, I guess
The labour greater, as th' *indulgence* less. *Pope*.
3. Favour granted.
If all these gracious *indulgences* are without any effect on us,
we must perish in our own folly. *Rogers*.
4. Grant of the church of Rome, not defined by themselves.
Thou, that giv'st whores *indulgences* to sin,
I'll canvas thee. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls, *Milton*.
The sport of winds.
In purgatory, *indulgences*, and supererogation, the assertors
seem to be unanimous in nothing but in reference to profit. *Decay of Piety*.
Leo X. is deservedly infamous for his base prostitution of
indulgences. *Atterbury*.
INDULGENT. *adj.* [from *indulgent*, Fr. *indulgent*, Latin.]
1. Kind; gentle.
God has done all for us that the most *indulgent* Creator could
do for the work of his hands. *Rogers's Sermons*.
2. Mild; favourable.
Hereafter such in thy behalf shall be
Th' *indulgent* censure of posterity. *Waller*.
3. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to. With of.
The feeble old, *indulgent* of their ease. *Dryden's En.*
INDULGENTLY. *adv.* [from *indulgent*.] Without severity;
without censure; without self-reproach; with indulgence.
He that not only commits some act of sin, but lives *indul-*
gently in it, is never to be counted a regenerate man. *Hamm.*
INDULT. *n. f.* [Italian and French.] Privilege or exemption.
INDULTO. *n. f.* [from *indulto*, Latin.]
TO INDURATE. *v. n.* [from *indurare*, Latin.] To grow hard; to
harden.
Stones within the earth at first are but rude earth or clay;
and so minerals come at first of juices concrete, which after-
wards *indurate*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
That plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water,
without approachment of air, we have experiments in coral-
line. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*.
TO INDURATE. *v. a.*
1. To make hard.
A contracted *indurated* bladder is a circumstance sometimes
attending on the stone, and indeed an extraordinary danger-
ous one. *Sharp's Surgery*.
2. To harden the mind; to fear the conscience.
INDURATION. *n. f.* [from *indurare*.]
1. The state of growing hard.
This is a notable instance of condensation and *induration*,
by burial under earth, in caves, for a long time. *Bacon*.
2. The act of hardening.
3. Obduracy; hardness of heart.
Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying
crime, which induces that *induration* to which the fearful ex-
pectation of wrath is consequent. *Decay of Piety*.
INDUSTRIOUS. *adj.* [from *industrius*, Fr. *industrius*, Lat.] Dilig-
ent; laborious; assiduous. Opposed to slothful.

He